

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S
Botanical Pocket Book;
adapted to

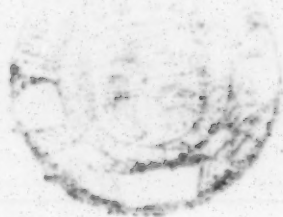
Withering's Arrangement of
BRITISH PLANTS.

Intended to facilitate and promote
the Study of
Indigenous Botany.

By William. Mavor L.L.D. K



Jos: Banks



TO
OLDFIELD BOWLES, Esq.
OF
NORTH ASTON, IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,
A SEDULOUS AND VERY SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATOR
OF INDIGENOUS BOTANY,
THIS POCKET-BOOK
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY HIS OBEDIENT, AND VERY
HUMBLE SERVANT,
THE EDITOR.

WOODSTOCK January 1, 18co.

PREFACE.

THERE are few studies more cultivated at present by persons of taste, than Botany; and certainly, of all those not immediately conducive to the wants of society and the necessities of life, none can be more deserving of regard. Whether we consider the effect of Botany as enlarging the sphere of knowledge, or as conducive to health and innocent amusement, it ought to rank very high in the scale of elegant acquirements.

The present work was suggested by an amiable and ingenious youth, now no more, and it was undertaken for his

gratification, during a lingering illness. What was intended for a private purpose, it is hoped will produce some public benefit. The utility of the plan is incontestable; and whoever adopts it will probably find a new inducement to Botanical researches, and a new pleasure in this fascinating Science.

THE
DESIGN AND USE
OF THE
BOTANICAL POCKET-BOOK.

TO explain the principles of Botany would swell this Work to an inconvenient size, and it certainly would be superfluous, as it is presumed every student is in possession of some elementary book on the science.

It has been judged most expedient to adapt our plan to WITHERING'S Arrangement of British plants, the last Edition, because it is the most popular and satisfactory book that has yet appeared on the subject; but it is by no means essentially necessary, that every person who uses this Pocket Companion should have the same guide. Any work in which indigenous plants are arranged, according to
the

the latest improvements in the science, will answer the same purpose.

The declared and obvious intention of the Botanical Pocket-Book is merely to serve as a record of what plants each person in his researches has had an opportunity of discovering and examining.

It will thus stimulate farther enquiry, by the facility with which every addition to our vegetable discoveries may be noted down; and it will infallibly gratify the young student, by affording a lasting remembrance of his diligence and application.

The accomplished Botanist will likewise find it convenient for enabling him to notice the habitats of rare or curious plants, or to register new discoveries; and from the united labours and observations of such, collected into one focus, it is probable that a more perfect work on indigenous botany will in time be completed, than by any other method hitherto attempted.

To assist and encourage the above purposes, the classes, orders, and genera are here scientifically arranged, and spaces left to fill up, apportioned, as
far

far as possible, to the number of species under each genus:—

For instance, under the genus *NYMPHÆA* is a space for two species, and the entry may stand thus:

NYMPHÆA

alba, white water lily, Blenheim Lake.

lutea, yellow water lily, ditto.

Little farther illustration of the use of this manual seems necessary; but suppose the student in a botanical excursion, has picked up a certain number of plants, belonging to different genera, each species of course must be accurately examined and determined, and its name and place of growth written under the proper genus, that he may at all times be able to refer to what he has seen, even should the strong impression which the entry will make on the mind, be casually obliterated.

It is necessary to observe, however, that the class cryptogamia is not admitted on this occasion; both because it is not so generally studied as the rest, and because it would have extended this
work

work too far. However, should the public sanction this novel attempt to render botany still more fashionable, it is intended to form a second Pocket Book for that class, and to add some botanical essays, to explain and illustrate that difficult part of vegetable nature.

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BY WILLIAM MAVOR, L. L. D.

Editor of the Historical Account of Voyages and Travels, in Twenty Volumes, &c. &c.

Printed for E. Newbery, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and Vernor and Hoed, in the Poultry; and sold by all Booksellers in the three kingdoms.

A few Copies are printed on a Superfine Paper.

. The opinions of the different Reviewers of this work may be seen in their Publications of the following Months, viz.

British Critic, February 1798.

Monthly Review, July 1798.

Critical Review, February 1799.

Lady's Museum, No. 7.

Young Gentleman's and Lady's Magazines, No. 1.

Shortly will be published,

A POCKET HERBAL,



Containing a list of Medicinal Plants, their Virtues, Doses &c. none being admitted but such whose efficacy in the diseases for which they are prescribed has been experienced in the course of forty years successful Practice. With a few other remedies and directions, for the management of an Infant in Teething, Rickets, Whooping Cough, King's Evil, and remarks on Bathing.

BY JOHN CHAMBERS, M. D.
EAST DEREHAM, NORFOLK.

THE
BOTANICAL POCKET-BOOK.



CLASS I.

MONANDRIA—ONE STAMEN.

PLANTS belonging to this class are simple in their structure, and few in number; yet from the minuteness of their parts, are by no means easy of investigation. Few of them however are remarkable for their beauty; though several species are of considerable value and utility. Of British Plants belonging to this Class there are three Orders and six Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

CHARA. Stonewort.

Species.

HIPPURIS. Mareftail.

Species.

SALICORNIA. Saltwort, or Marsh-samphire.

Species.

APHANES. Parsleypiart.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

CALLITRICHE. Water-fennel, or Star-grafs.

Species.

ORDER III.

TETRAGYNIA. FOUR PISTILS.

GENERA.

ZANNICHELLIA. Pond-weed.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS II.

DIANDRIA—TWO STAMENS.

THIS Class contains that beautiful family of plants falling under the genera *Orchis*, *Ophrys*, *Serapias*, *Satyrium*, and *Cypripedium*, which present a delightful field for the researches of the young Botanist. The ash, the willow, and the sweet-scented vernal grafs also belong to it. There are two orders, and eighteen genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Species.

CIRCÆA. Inchanter's Nightshade.

Species.

VERONICA. Speedwell.

Species.

PINGUICULA. Butterwort.
Species.

URTICULARIA. Bladdersnout, or Water-milfoile.
Species.

LYCOPUS. Water Horehound.

Species.

SALVIA, Meadow-sage, or Clary.

Species.

ORCHIS. English Name the same.

Species.

DIANDRIA—MONOGYNIA.

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SATYRIUM. Satyrion, or Lizard-flower.

Species.

OPHRYS. Twayblade.

Species.

MALAXIS. Marsh Twayblade.

Species.

SERAPIAS. Helleborine.

Species.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Lady's-slipper.

Species.

DIANDRIA—MONOGYNIA.

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LEMNA. Duckmeat.

Species.

SALIX. Willow.

Species.

FRAXINUS. Ash tree.

Species.

DIANDRIA—DIGYNIA.

II

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two PISTILS.

GENERA.

ANTHOXANTHUM. Sweet-scented Vernal Grass.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS III.

TRIANDRIA. THREE STAMENS.

THE verdant carpet which covers the earth is principally composed of plants belonging to this class. It comprehends the greatest part of the grasses, and some congenerous vegetables, which are well known to be of indispensable necessity to the support of men and animals; and, though the least striking, are by far the most valuable of all the productions of nature. In this class too we find the Crocus and the Iris, flowers of superlative beauty.—There are four orders, and forty-five genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

VALERIANA. Valerian.

Species.

BRYONIA. Briony.

Species.

RUSCUS. Butchers-broom.

Species.

CROCUS. Saffron, or Crocus.

Species.

IRIS. Flag, or Fleur-de-luce.

Species.

NARDUS. Matweed.

Species.

ERIOPHORUM. Moss-crops, or Cotton-grafs.

Species.

SCIRPUS. Club-rush, or Grass.

Species.

CYPERUS. Bog-rush.

Species.

SCHÆNUS. Ruffgrafs.

Species.

CAREX. Seg, or Sedge.

Species.

TYPHA. Catstail.

Species.

SPARGANIUM. Burweed.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

PHALARIS. Canary-grafs, or Panick.

Species.

PANICUM. Panick-grafs.

Species.

PHLEUM. Timothy-grafs.

Species.

ALOPECURUS. Foxtail-grafs.

Species.

MILIUM. Millet-grafs.

Species.

CALAMAGROSTIS. Reed, &c.

Species.

AGROSTIS. Bent, &c.

Species.

HOLCUS. Soft-grass.

Species.

AIRA. Hair-grass.

Species.

MELICA. Melic.

Species.

SESLERIA. Moor-grafs.

Species.

POA. Meadow-grafs.

Species.

BRIZA. Quake-grafs.

Species.

DACTYLIS. Cocksfoot-grafs.

Species.

CYNOSURUS. Dogstail-grafs.

Species.

FESTUCA. Fescue-grafs.

Species.

BROMUS. Oat-grafs, or Brome-grafs.

Species.

STIPA. Feather-grafs.

Species.

AVENA. Oat.

Species.

LAGURUS. No English name—doubtful if indigenous.

Species.

ARUNDO. Reed.

Species.

LOLIUM. Darnel, Rye-grafs.

Species.

ROTTBOLLIA. Hard-grafs.

Species.

ELYMUS. Lime-grafs.

Species.

HORDEUM. Barley.

Species.

TRITICUM. Wheat.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

AMARANTHUS. Amaranth.

Species.

MONTIA. Water-Chickweed, or Purslane.

Species.

TILLÆA. Mossy Red-shanks.

Species.

HOLOSTEUM. Mouse-ear.

Species.

POLYCARPON. Allseed.

Species.

ORDER IV.

ENNEAGYNIA. NINE PISTILS.

GENERA.

EMPETRUM. Crow-berry or Crake-berry heath.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS IV.

TETRANDRIA. FOUR STAMENS.

In the Class Tetrandria, the stamens are all of equal length, by which it is distinguished from didynamious plants, where two of the stamens are long and two short. This Class contains four Orders, and twenty-eight Genera; which, though far less valuable and interesting than the preceding, are by no means useless or uninviting. Several of them are medicinal, as well as necessary in the arts.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

DIPSACUS. Teasel.

Species.

SCABIOSA. Scabious.

Species.

ERIOCAULON. Pipewort.

Species.

SHERARDIA. Field-madder.

Species.

ASPERULA. Woodruff.

Species.

GALIUM. Goose-grass, Ladies bedstraw, &c.

Species.

RUBIA. Madder.

Species.

EXACUM. Marsh-centaury.

Species.

LITTORELLA. Plantain Shoreweed.

Species.

PLANTAGO. Plantain.

Species.

CENTUNCULUS. Bastard pimpernel.

Species.

SANGUISORBA. Burnet.

Species.

EPIMEDIUM. Barren-wort.

Species.

CORNUS. Dogberry-tree, or Prick-wood.

Species.

PARIETARIA. Pellitory of the wall.

Species.

URTICA. Nettle.

Species.

VISCUM. Mistletoe.

Species.

HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn, or Sallowthorn.

Species.

ALCHEMILLA. Bearsfoot, or Lady's-mantle.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

BUFFONIA. Bastard Chickweed.

Species.

BETULA. Birch, Alder.

Species.

MYRICA. Gale, or Sweet willow.

Species.

CUSCUTA. Dodder.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

BUXUS. Box-weed.

ORDER IV.

TETRAGYNIA. FOUR PISTILS.

GENERA.

ILEX. Holly.

Species.

POTAMOGETON. Pondweed, Water Caltrops.

Species.

RUPPIA. Taffel Pond-weed, or Sea Taffel grafs.

Species.

SAGINA. Pearlwort.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS V.

PENTANDRIA. — FIVE STAMENS.

IN the Class Pentandria, we find nature sporting in her utmost luxuriance, and in the greatest variety of aspects. The qualities of vegetables, too, which belong to this Class, are not less dissimilar than their forms. Some choice esculents and some deadly poisons are among its multifarious productions; some are eminent for beauty, and others for utility. It includes several natural Orders, but in a general view, Pentandrious plants may be divided into rough leaved, which are commonly esculent, or at least harmless; such as produce berries, and are generally poisonous; and such as have their flowers disposed in umbels or rundles, partly aromatic and medicinal, partly acrid and sometimes poisonous.

There are six Orders, and ninety seven Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

MYOSOTIS. Mouse-ear, Scorpion-grass.

Species.

LITHOSPERMUM. Gromwell, Bastard Alkanet.

Species.

ANCHUSA. Evergreen Alkanet.

Species.

CYNOGLOSSUM. Hounds-tongue.

Species.

PULMONARIA. Lungwort.

Species.

SYMPHYTUM. Comfrey.

Species.

BORAGO. Borage.

Species.

ASPERUGO. Catchweed.

Species.

LYCOPSIS. Wild Buglots.

Species.

ECHIUM. Viper-grafs.

Species.

PRIMULA. Primrose, Cowslip, &c.
Species.

CYCLAMEN. Sowbread.
Species.

MENYANTHES. Buckbean, Water-trefoil.
Species.

HOTTONIA. Water-violet.

Species.

LYSIMACHIA. Willowherb, Looseftrife.

Species.

ANAGALLIS. Pimpernel.

Species.

AZALEA Rosebay.

Species.

CONVOLVULUS. Bindweed.

Species.

POLEMONIUM. Jacob's-ladder, Greek Valerian.

Species.

CAMPANULA. Bell-flower.

Species.

PHYTEUMA. Rampion.

Species.

LOBELIA. Cardinal-flower.

Species.

SAMOLUS. Water pimpernel.

Species.

LONICERA. Honeyfuckle.

Species.

JASIONE. Scabious sheepbit.

Species.

VERBASCUM. Mullein.

Species.

DATURA. Thorn-apple.

Species.

HYOSCYAMUS. Henbane.

Species.

ATROPA. Deadly Nightshade.

Species.

SOLANUM. Nightshade.

Species.

CHIRONIA. Lesser Centaury.

Species.

RHAMNUS. Buck-thorn.

Species.

EVONYMUS. Spindle-tree, Prick-wood.

Species.

VIOLA. Violet.

Species.

IMPATIENS. Touch me not, Quick-in-hand.

Species.

52. PENTANDRIA—MONOGYNIA.

RIBES. Currant, Gooseberry.

Species.

HEDERA. Ivy.

Species.

ILLECEBRUM. Knot-grass.

GLAUX. Sea milkwort.

Species.

THESIUM. Base toad-flax.

Species.

VINCA. Periwinkle.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

HERNIARIA. Rupturewort.

Species.

CHENOPODIUM. Goofefoot.

ATRIPLEX. Orache.

Species.

HUMULUS. Hops.

Species.

BETA. Beet.

Species.

SALSOLA. Glaswort.

Species.

ULMUS. Elm.

Species.

SWERTIA. Marsh Gentian.

Species.

GENTIANA. Gentian, Felwort.

Species.

XANTHIUM. Burdock-clottweed.

Species.

ERYNGIUM. Eryngo, Sea Holly.

Species.

HYDROCOTYLE. Pennywort, White-root.

Species.

SANICULA. Sanicle.

Species.

BUPLEURUM. Thoroughwax.

Species.

ECHINOPHORA. Prickly-samphire, Sea-parsnep.

Species.

TORDYLIUM. Hart-wort.

Species.

CAUCALIS. Hensfoot.

Species.

DAUCUS. Carrot.

Species.

BUNIUM. Pig-nut, Earth Chesnut.

Species.

CONIUM. Hemlock.

Species.

SELINUM. Milk-parfley.

Species.

ATHAMANTA. Spignel, Stone-parfley.

Species.

PEUCEDANUM. Sulphur-wort, Hogs-fennel.

Species.

CRITHMUM. Rock Samphire.

Species.

HERACLEUM. Cow-parfnep, Madnep.

Species.

LIGUSTICUM. Lovage.

Species.

ANGELICA. English name the same.

SIUM. Skerret, Water parsnep.

Species.

SISON. Stonewort, Base Stone-parfley.

Species.

OENANTHE. Dropwort.

Species.

PHELLANDRIUM. Horfebane.

Species.

CICUTA. Water-hemlock.

Species.

ÆTHUSA. Fools-parsley.

Species.

CORIANDRUM. Coriander.

Species.

SCANDIX. Chervil, Shepherd's-needle.

Species.

CHÆROPHYLLUM. Wild Chervil.

Species.

IMPERATORIA. Masterwort.

Species.

PASTINACA. Parsnep.

Species.

SMYRNIUM. Alexanders.

Species.

ANETHUM. Fennel.

Species.

CARUM. Caraway.

Species.

PIMPINELLA. Burnet-Saxifrage, Anise.

Species.

APIUM. Smallage, Parsley.

Species.

ÆGOPodium. Herb Gerard, Goutweed.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

VIBURNUM. Pliant Mealy tree, Guelderose.

Species.

SAMBUCUS. Elder-tree.

Species.

STAPHYLEA. Bladdernut.

Species.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

Species.

CORRIGIOLA. Strapwort.

Species.

ALSINE. Chickweed.

Species.

ORDER IV.

TETRAGYNIA. FOUR PISTILS.

GENERA.

PARNASSIA. Grass of Parnassus.

Species.

ORDER V.

PENTAGYNIA. FIVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

STATICE. Thrift.

Species.

LINUM. Flax.

Species.

DROSERA. Sundew.

Species.

SIBBALDIA. Silverweed.

Species.

ORDER VI.

POLYGYNIA. MANY PISTILS.

GENERA.

MYOSURUS. Moufetail.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS VI.

HEXANDRIA. SIX STAMENS.

THE delicate Snow-drop, with “ice still lingering in its veins;” the gaudy Tulip, the queen of the garden; the Hyacinth, the Narcissus, the Lily of the Valley, and several other flowers of eminent beauty, are ranged under the Sixth Class. But it is not confined to the beautiful alone; we find in it that delicate esculent Asparagus, and several plants of medical virtue, while others are used as condiments in the culinary art. Of British Hexandrious vegetables there are four Orders and twenty-five Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

GALANTHUS. Snowdrop.

Species.

LEUCOJUM. Greater Snowdrop.

Species.

NARCISSUS. Daffodil.

Species.

ALLIUM. Garlic.

Species.

FRITILLARIA. Fritillary, Snakeshead.

Species.

TULIPA. Tulip.

Species.

ORNITHOGALUM. Star of Bethlem.

Species.

SCILLA. Squill.

Species.

ANTHERICUM. Spider-wort.

Species.

NARTHECIUM. Bastard Asphodel.

Species.

ASPARAGUS. English name the same.

Species.

CONVALLARIA. Lily of the Valley.

Species.

HYACINTHUS. Hyacinth.

Species.

ACORUS. Myrtle flag, Sweet-smelling flag.

Species.

TAMUS. Black Briony.

Species.

JUNCUS. Rush.

Species.

BERBERIS. Barberry.

Species.

FRANKENIA, Frankwoit, Sea-heath.

Species.

PEPLIS. Water Purflane.

Species.

ORDER II.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

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HEXANDRIA—TRIGYNIA.

RUMEX. Dock.

Species.

TOLFIELDIA. Scotch Asphodel.

Species.

TRIGLOCHIN. Arrowheaded Grass.

Species.

COLCHICUM. Meadow Saffron.

Species.

ORDER III.

HEXAGYNIA. SIX PISTILS.

GENERA.

ASTROLOCHIA. Birthwort.

Species.

ORDER IV.

POLYGYNIA. MANY PISTILS.

GENERA.

ALISMA. Water-plantain.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS VII.

HEPTANDRIA.—SEVEN STAMENS.

VEGETABLE nature seems to disdain this Class; for the whole number of plants that range under it are few, and none of them are very remarkable in the scale of beauty or utility. In some Classes she acts with a dignified oeconomy, and compensates for the paucity by the value; but it is far otherwise with regard to the Class Heptandria, at least as far as indigenous plants are concerned.

There is only one Order, consisting of a single Genus.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

TRIENTALIS. Chickweed, Wintergreen.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS VIII.

OCTANDRIA. EIGHT STAMENS.

Though far from being very extensive, the Class Octandria is extremely interesting. It includes the majestic Oak, the graceful Poplar, and the thick spreading Hazel. That it is prolific in beauties will not be denied, when we mention that it contains the elegant family of Heaths, the Willow-herb, Mezereon, and Spurge Laurel.

There are four Orders and fifteen Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

EPILOBIUM, Willow-herb.

Species.

ACER. Maple.

Species.

CHLORA. Yellow-wort, Yellow Centaury.

Species.

VACCINIUM. Bilberry, Whortle-berry.

Species.

ERICA. Heath, hather, ling.

Species.

POPULUS. Poplar, Abele-tree.

Species.

DAPHNE. Mezereon, Spurge laurel.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

CORYLUS. Hazel.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. Three Pistils.

GENERA.

POLYGONUM. Knotgrafs, Arsmart, Snakeweed.

Species.

ORDER IV.

TETRAGYNIA. FOUR PISTILS.

GENERA.

PARIS. Herb Paris, True-love.

Species.

ADOXA. Moschatel.

Species.

ELATINE. Water-wort.

Species.

QUERCUS. Oak.

Species.

RHODIOLA. Rose-wort, Rose-root.

Species.

MYRIOPHYLLUM. Water-milfoil.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS IX.

ENNEANDRIA. NINE STAMENS.

THE Class Enneandria is extremely limited, and presents no British plants of any particular use to man; yet the elegance of the Flowering-rush, one of the most beautiful of aquatics, would serve to redeem it from neglect, did it not contain exotics of singular beauty and value. It is enough to name the Laurel family, and the Rhubarbs, to confirm the justice of our observation.

There are two Orders and three Genera.

ORDER I.

DIGYNIA. TWO PISTILS.

GENERA.

MERCURIALIS. Mercury.

Species.

ORDER II.

HEXAGYNIA. SIX PISTILS.

GENERA.

BUTOMUS. Flowering-rush, Water-Gladiole.

Species.

HYDROCHARIS. Frog-bit.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS X.

DECANDRIA. TEN STAMENS.

THE florist, the œconomist, and the physician, will all be partially gratified by the Class Decandria. It contains some vegetables of no small beauty, as the Sweet-william, the Arbutus, the Wintergreen, and the Saxifrage. In times of scarcity the Spatling Poppy has been used as an aliment; and Soapwort and some others have been found efficacious in medicine.

The indigenous plants are of four Orders, containing twenty-one Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

MONOTROPA. Bird's-nest.

Species.

ANDROMEDA. [Base heath, Marsh Cistus.

Specie

ARBUTUS. Strawberry-tree.

Species.

PYROLA. Wintergreen.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. TWO PISTILS.

GENERA.

CHRYSOPLERIUM. Golden Saxifrage.

Species.

SAXIFRAGA. Saxifrage.

Species.

SCLERANTHUS. Knawel, German Knotgrafs.

Species.

SAPONARIA. Soapwort.

Species.

DIANTHUS. Pink, Carnation, Sweet-william.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

CUCUBALUS. Spatling-poppy, Berry-bearing Chick-weed.

Species.

SILENE. Viscous Campion, Campion.

Species.

STELLARIA. Sitchwort.

Species.

ARENARIA. Sandwort.

Species.

CHERLERIA. Cyphel.

Species.

ORDER IV.

PENTAGYNIA. FIVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

COTYLEDON. Navelwort, Kidneywort.

Species.

SEDUM. Stonecrop.

Species.

OXALIS. Wood-sorrel, Cuckow-bread.

Species.

AGROSTEMMA. Cockle, Rose Champion.

Species.

LYCHNIS. Champion, Cuckow-flower.

Species.

CERASTIUM. Mouse-ear Chickweed.

Species.

SPERGULA. Spurrey.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XI.

DODECANDRIA. TWELVE STAMENS.

THOUGH the name would import that plants in this Class have only twelve Stamens, it may not be improper to apprise the young botanist, that it collectively includes all vegetables whose parts of fructification contain from eleven to nineteen Stamens.

In our slight review of dodecandrious plants we can only particularize their general characters. The Beech and the Hornbeam are the most valuable productions of this Class, and next to them we may safely rank Woad and Agrimony. The former furnishes a well known dye, and the latter, when gathered in flower and dried, exclusive of other medical properties, form the basis of the common British Teas. Indeed the infusion of Agrimony in point of flavour is not inferior to that of any plant, foreign or domestic, and there is reason to suppose it is as salubrious as it is agreeable. The Spurges are extremely acrid and vesicatory, and the Asarabacca is a principal ingredient in Cephalic snuffs.

There are four Orders and nine Species.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

ASARUM. Asarabacca.

Species.

CERATOPHYLLUM. Hornweed.
Species.

LYTHRUM. Willow-herb, Loosestrife, Grasspoly.
Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam-tree.

AGRIMONIA. Agrimony.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. Three Pistils.

GENERA.

FAGUS. Beech.

Species.

RESEDA. Woad, Dyers-weed.

Species.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge.

Species.

ORDER IV.

DODECAGYNIA. TWELVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XII.

ICOSANDRIA. TWENTY STAMENS.

TO this valuable Class belong the parent Stocks of most of our indigenous fruits, which, though varied by culture, still preserve the general characteristics of their origin. Indeed it seems one of the most innoxious of all the Classes; scarcely containing any thing of a poisonous nature. But it not only deserves to be held in estimation for its utility, but also for the superlative beauty of one genus at least,—Rosa, of which human industry has produced so many lovely varieties.

It should be remarked, that though the Stamens in icosandrious plants are always more than nineteen, they are not restricted to the precise number of twenty, and that they always stand on the petals or upon the calix.

There are five Orders and fourteen Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

PRUNUS. Cherry.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

CRATÆGUS. Wild Service-tree, Hawthorn.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

SORBUS. Service-tree, Mountain-ash.

Species.

ORDER IV.

PENTAGYNIA. FIVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

MESPILUS. Medlar-tree.

Species.

PYRUS. Pear-tree, Apple-tree.

Species.

SPIRÆA. Dropwort, Meadow-sweet.

Species.

ORDER V.

POLYGYNIA. MANY PISTILS.

GENERA.

ROSA. Rose. .

Species.

RUBUS. Raspberry, Bramble.

Species.

FRAGARIA, Strawberry.

Species.

116 ICOSANDRIA—POLYGYNIA.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil

Species.

TORMENTILLA. Tormetil.

Species.

GEUM. Aven, Herb Bennet.

Species.

DRYAS. Mountain Aven.

Species.

COMARUM. Marsh Cinquefoil.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XIII.

POLYANDRIA. MANY STAMENS.

IN the Class Polyandria, the Stamens, which amount to twenty at least, always stand on the receptacle, which is sufficient to distinguish them from icofandrious plants.

Vegetables belonging to this Class are generally deleterious, though some of them are of the most essential service in medicine, particularly the Poppy, which furnishes one of the most valuable drugs in the Pharmacopœia. The Anemone, the Larkspur, and the Ranunculus, when reclaimed, are the ornaments of our gardens; the Nymphaea or Water Lily is the most splendid of all aquatics. The Lime-tree is valuable in various respects, and its fragrant blossom is the delight of bees.

There are six Orders and twenty-one Genera.

ORDER I.

MONOGYNIA. ONE PISTIL.

GENERA.

ACTEA. Herb Christopher, Bane-berry.

Species.

120 POLYANDRIA—MONOGYNIA.

CHELIDONIUM. Celandine.

Species.

PAPAVER. Poppy.

Species.

ΝΥΜΦΑΕΑ. Water-lily.

Species.

ΤΙΛΙΑ. Lime or Linden tree.

Species.

ΚΙΣΤΟΣ. English name the same.

Species.

ORDER II.

DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

GENERA.

POTERIUM. Burnet.

Species.

ORDER III.

TRIGYNIA. THREE PISTILS.

GENERA.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur.

Species.

ORDER IV.

PENTAGYNIA. FIVE PISTILS.

GENERA.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

Species.

ORDER V.

HEXAGYNIA. SIX PISTILS.

GENERA.

STRATIOTES. Water Soldier.

Species.

ORDER VI.

POLYGYNIA. MANY PISTILS.

GENERA.

ZOSTERA. Grafs-wrack.

Species.

ARUM. Cuckowpint, Wake Robin.

Species.

ANEMONE. Wind flower, Anemone.

Species.

CLEMATIS. Traveller's-joy, Honefly.

Species.

THALICTRUM. Rue-weed.

Species.

ADONIS. Adonis flower, Pheasant's-eye,

Species.

RANUNCULUS. Crowfoot.

Species.

TROLLIUS. Globe Ranunculus;
Species.

HELLEBORUS. Hellebore.

Species.

CALTHA. Marsh Marigold.

Species.

SAGITTARIA. Arrowhead.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XIV.

DIDYNAMIA. TWO STAMENS LONG,
AND TWO SHORT.

IN this Class there are four Stamens, divided into two pairs of unequal length, which are covered by an irregularly shaped blossom, either whirled, lip-ped, marked or ringent. There is only one pistil, consequently the Orders which in the preceding Classes have been taken from the number of the female parts of fructification, in this, must of necessity be determined by a different character. Accordingly, Linnæus distinguishes the Orders by the seeds being either naked or covered. Plants belonging to the first Order, or such as have naked seeds, are generally odoriferous, and resolvent, and some of them are deleterious. Among them we find Marum, Mint, Ground-ivy, Organum, Thyme, Horehound and Baum.

In the second Order, which is less extensive and valuable, stands the *Digitalis*, or Fox-glove, one of the most elegant of native plants, and the most powerfully poisonous though it has been successfully used in dropsy and consumption. Great caution, however, is necessary in its exhibition.

Of both Orders, there are thirty four Genera.

ORDER I,

GYMNOSPERMIA. SEEDS NAKED.

GENERA.

AJUGA. Bugle.

Species.

TEUCRIUM. Germander.

Species.

NEPETA. Cat-mint.

Species.

VERBENA. Vervain.

Species.

GLECOMA, Ground-ivy, Ale-hoof.

Species.

LAMIUM. Dead-nettle.

Species.

GALEOPSIS. Hedge-nettle.

GALEOBDOLOM. Archangel, Weasel-snout.

Species.

134 DIDYNAMIA—GYMNOSPERMIA.

BETONICA. Betony.

Species.

STACHYS. Woundwort.

Species.

BALLOTA. Black horehound, Henbit?

Species.

MARRUBIUM. Horehound.

Species.

LEONURUS. Motherwort.

Species.

CLINOPODIUM. Field Basil.

Species.

ORIGANUM. Marjoram.

Species.

136 DIDYNAMIA—GYMNOSPERMIA.

THYMUS. Thyme.

Species.

MELISSA. Baum:

Species.

MELITIS. Base baum.

Species.

SCUTELLARIA. Skullcap.

Species.

PRUNELLA. Self-heal.

Species.

ORDER II.

ANGIOSPERMIA. SEEDS COVERED.

GENERA.

BARTSIA. Painted Asp.

Species.

RHINANTHUS. Pennygrafs, Rattle.

Species.

EUPHRASIA. Eyebright.

Species.

MELAMPYRUM. Cow-wheat.

Species.

LATHRÆA. Toothwort.

Species.

PEDICULARIS. Lousewort.

Species.

ANTIRRHINUM. Snapdragon.

Species.

SCROPHULARIA. Figwort.

Species.

DIGITALIS. Fox-glove.

Species.

LINNÆA. No English name.

Species.

SIBTHORPIA. Base-money-wort.

Species.

LIMOSELLA. Bastard Plantain, Mudweed.

Species.

OROBANCHE. Broom-rape.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA. FOUR STAMENS LONG
AND TWO SHORT.

TETRADYNAMIOUS plants have six Stamens, of which two are shorter than the rest; but the most obvious distinction is, that the flowers are invariably composed of four petals.

In this Class, which is wholly innoxious, we find the beautiful Jilly flower and Candy-tuft; and several of our most valuable oleraceous plants, and roots.

The two Orders of which it consists is taken from the figure of the seed-vessel. In the first it is a short pouch, in the second a long pod.

There are twenty-three Genera.

ORDER I.

SILICULOSA. SEED VESSEL A POUCH.

GENERA.

MOENCHIA. Gold of pleasure.

• *Species.*

144 TETRADYNAMIA—SILICULOSA.

BUNIAS. Sea-rocket.

Species.

CRAMBE. Sea Colewort.

Species.

ISATIS. Wild-woad.

Species.

VELLA. Spanish Cress, Cress Rocket.

Species.

SUBULARIA. Awlwort.

Species.

DRABA. Whitlow-grass.

Species.

LEPIDIUM. Dittander.

Species.

146 TETRADYNAMIA—SILICULOSA.

THLAPSI. Treacle-mustard, Penny-cress.

Species.

COCHLEARIA. Scurvy-grass.

Species.

IBERIS. Candy-tuft.

Species.

ORDER II.

SILIKUOSA. SEED VESSEL A POD.

GENERA.

DENTARIA. Coralwort, Toothwort.

Species.

CARDAMINE. Lady-smock.

Species.

SISYMBRIUM. Water-cress.

Species.

ERYSIMUM. Hedge-mustard.

Species.

CHEIRANTHUS. Gillyflower.

Species.

HESPERIS. Damewort, Rocket.

Species.

ARABIS. Turkeypod.

Species.

150 TETRADYNAMIA—SILICUOSA.

TURRITIS. Tower-mustard.

Species.

BRASSICA. Cabbage.

Species.

SINAPIS. Mustard.

Species.

RAPHANUS. Radish.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XVI.

MONODELPHIA. ONE BROTHERHOOD.

MONODELPHIOUS plants have all the filaments united together at the base, but separate at the top. The petals on the other hand, which are only a prolongation of the cylindrical sheath, formed by the united filaments, are distinct at the bottom, though they cohere, and as they ascend, expand themselves.

The Orders in this Class, which are three in number, are taken from the number of Stamens, which we have seen generally constitute the character of the Class itself.

The Genera amount only to seven, but almost all of them are distinguished for some estimable quality. The beauty and variety of the Geraniums entitle them to rank high in the esteem of florists; the Mallow is not unknown as an useful emollient; and the Yew, and the Fir, independent of the value of the latter, relieve the brumal landscape by their perennial green.

ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA. THREE STAMENS.

GENERA.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper.

Species.

ORDER II.

DECANDRIA. TEN STAMENS.

GENERA.

GERANIUM. Cranesbill, Geranium.

Species.

ORDER III.

POLYANDRIA. MANY STAMENS.

GENERA.

ALTHÆA. Marsh-mallow.

Species.

MALVA. Mallow.

Species.

LAVATERA. Mallow-tree.

Species.

TAXUS. Yew-tree.

Species.

PINUS. Fir-tree?

Species.

156 MONODELPHIA—POLYANDRIA.

REMARKS.

CLASS XVII.

DIADELPHIA. TWO BROTHERHOODS.

EXCEPT the Class Triandria, none is of such importance, as furnishing food to men and animals as this. It includes the leguminous plants, and is distinguished at first sight by its papilionaceous flowers. The Pea, the Vetch, the Trefoil, the wild Liquorice, the Broom, and the Furze are among its varied productions. Not one of them is noxious, and most of them are esculent by the different tribes of animated nature. The character of the Orders is derived from the number of Stamens, which are generally divided into two sets.

There are three Orders and nineteen Genera.

ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA. SIX STAMENS.

GENERA.

FUMARIA. Fumitory.

Species.

ORDER II.

OCTANDRIA. EIGHT STAMENS.

GENERA.

POLYGALA. Milkwort.

Species.

ORDER III.

DECANDRIA. TEN STAMENS.

GENERA.

SPARTIUM. Broom.

Species.

GENISTA. Dyers Broom.

Species.

ULEX. Furze, Gorse.

Species.

ONONIS. Rest-harrow:

Species.

ORDER II.

OCTANDRIA. EIGHT STAMENS.

GENERA.

POLYGALA. Milkwort.

Species.

ORDER III.

DECANDRIA. TEN STAMENS.

GENERA.

SPARTIUM. Broom.

Species.

GENISTA. Dyers Broom.

Species.

ULEX. Furze, Gorse.

Species.

ONONIS. Rest-harrow:

Species.

ANTHYLLIS. Ladies-finger, Kidney-vetch.

Species.

PISUM. Pea.

Species.

OROBUS. Bitter-vetch, Peaseling.

Species.

LATHYRUS. Vetchling.

Species.

VICIA. Vetch.

Species.

ERVUM. Tare.

Species.

ORNITHOPUS. Birds-foot.

Species.

HIPPOCREPIS. Horseshoe vetch.

Species.

HEDYSARUM. Saintfoin.

Species.

ASTRAGALUS. Liquorice, Milk-vetch.

Species.

TRIFOLIUM. Trefoil, Clover.

Species.

LOTUS, Birds-foot Clover.

Species.

MEDICAGO. Medick, Melilot.

Species.

REMARKS.

CLASS XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA. MANY BROTHERHOODS.

OF indigenous plants we have only a single genus belonging to this Class. It comprehends such vegetables as have their Stamens united by means of the filaments into three or more sets, or brotherhoods, among which are Oranges and other valuable exotics. The Orders are taken from the number of Stamens.

ORDER I.

POLYANDRIA. MANY STAMENS.

GENERA.

HYPERICUM. St. John's wort.

Species.

168 POLYADELPHIA—POLYANDRIA.

REMARKS.

CLASS XIX.

SYNGENESIA. CONGENERATION.

THIS extensive Class comprehends all the compound flowers, or such as have their anthers united, so as to form a cylinder, with a single seed placed on the receptacle under each floret.

Syngenesious plants are generally bitter, and possessed of various specific virtues. Scarcely any of them are reputed deleterious.

Dandelion, Thistles, Coltsfoot, Lettuce, Endive, and a great variety of other common vegetables belong to this Class. From the structure of the pappus or down appended to their seeds, they are disseminated by the wind to considerable distances.

The Orders are taken from the formation of the florets. Of British plants there are four Orders and forty Genera.

ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. FLORETS ALL
HERMAPHRODITE.

GENERA.

TRAGOPOGON. Goat's beard.

Species.

168 POLYADELPHIA—POLYANDRIA.

REMARKS.

CLASS XIX.

SYNGENESIA. CONGENERATION.

THIS extensive Class comprehends all the compound flowers, or such as have their anthers united, so as to form a cylinder, with a single seed placed on the receptacle under each floret.

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ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. FLORETS ALL
HERMAPHRODITE.

GENERA.

TRAGOPOGON. Goat's beard.

Species.

170 SYNGENESIA — POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

PICRIS. Oxtongue.

Species.

SONCHUS. Sow-thistle.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 171

LACTUCA. Lettuce.

Species.

PRENANTHES. Wall Ivyleaf, Wild lettuce.

Species.

LEONTODON. Dandelion.

Species.

172 SYNGENESIA—POLGAMYIA ÆQUALIS.

HIERACIUM. Hawkweed.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. 173

CREPIS. Base Hawkweed.

Species.

HYOSERIS. Yellow eye, Swine's eye.

Species.

HYPOCHÆRIS. Gofmore, Catsear.

Species.

174 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

LAPSANA. Nipplewort.

Species.

CICHORIUM. Cichory, Endive.

Species.

ARCTIUM. Burdock.

Species.

SERRATULA. Saw wort, Waythistle.

Species.

CARDUUS. Thistle.

Species.

ONOPORDON. Cotton Thistle, Argentine.

Species.

176 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

CARLINA. Carline thistle.

Species.

BIDENS. Double-tooth, Water hemp, Agrimony.

Species.

EUPATORUM. Hemp Agrimony.

Species.

SANTOLINA. Lavender Cotton.

Species.

ORDER II.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. FLORETS OF
THE CIRCUMFERENCE FEMALE.

GENERA.

TANACETUM. Tansey.

Species.

ARTEMISIA. Wormweed.

Species.

178 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

GNAPHALIUM. Cudweed, Everlasting.

Species.

CONYZA. Great Flea-bane.

Species.

ERIGERON. Lesser Flea-bane.

Species.

TUSSILAGO. Coltsfoot.

Species.

180 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

SENESIO. Groundsell.

Species.

ASTER. Starwort.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. 181

SOLIDAGO. Golden-rod.

Species.

CINERARIA. Sky-flower.

Species.

INULA. Elecampane.

Species.

182 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

DORONICUM. Leopard's-bane.

Species.

BELLIS. Daisy.

Species.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Corn Marigold.

Species.

SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. 183

MATRICARIA. Feverfew.

Species.

ANTHEMIS. Camomile.

Species.

184 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

ACHILLEA. Yarrow, Milfoil.

Species.

ORDER III.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA. FLORETS OF
THE CIRCUMFERENCE NEUTRAL

GENERA.

CEANTAUREA. Bluebottle, Knapweed.

Species.

ORDER IV.

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA. NECESSARY
FEMALE FLORETS.

GENERA.

CALENDULA. Marigold.

Species.

FILAGO. Cotton, Cudweed.

Species.

186 SYNGENESIA—POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

REMARKS.

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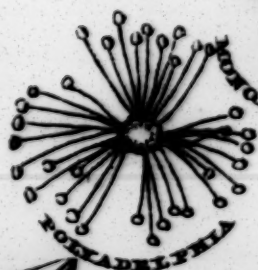
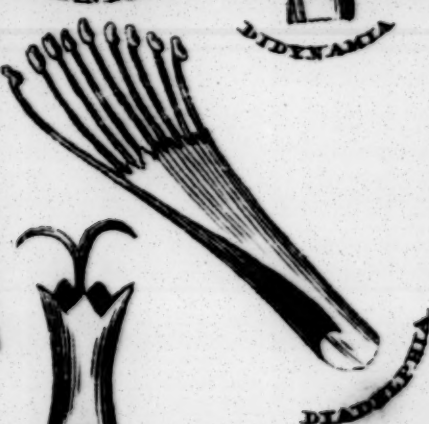
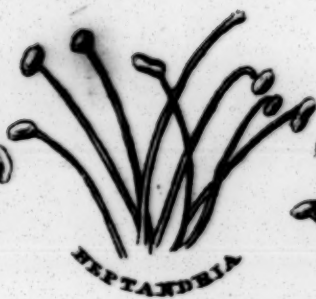
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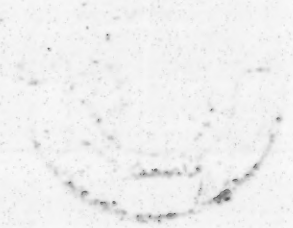
CLASSES OF VEGETABLES.

1843.



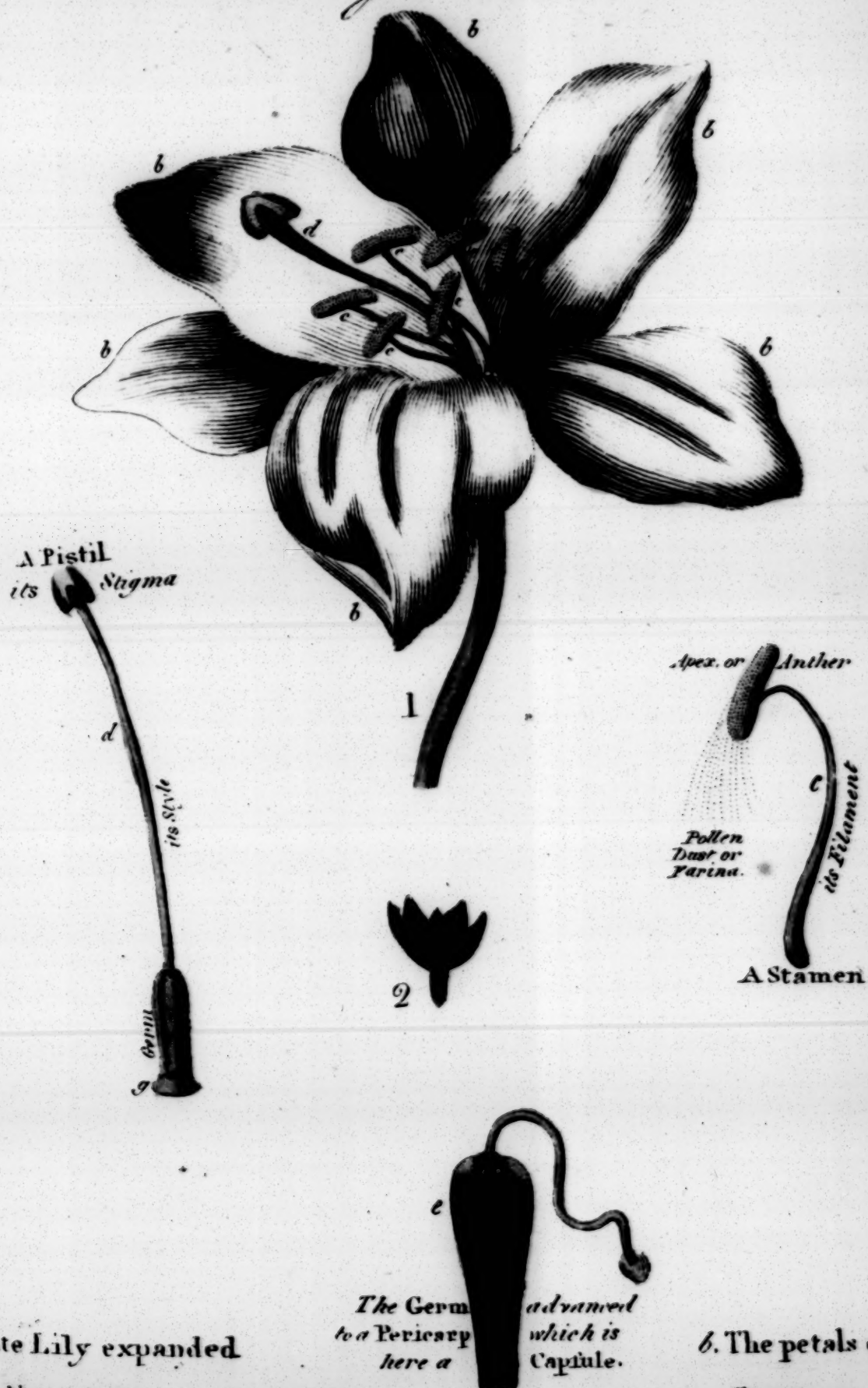
CRYPTOGAMIA

III



Tit
Cal

*Illustration of the parts of Fructification in
vegetables*



White Lily expanded

Calix with the corolla removed.

b. The petals of the corolla

c. Stamens.